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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

INFORMATION REPORT

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COUNTRY	USSR (Leningrad Oblast)	REPORT	
SUBJECT	Site Layout and Security Measures at Lomonosov Branch of NII 400	DATE DISTR.	30 October 1953
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THE SOURCE EVALUATIONS IN THIS REPORT ARE DEFINITIVE.
THE APPRAISAL OF CONTENT IS TENTATIVE.
(FOR KEY SEE REVERSE)

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The following changes should be made:

1. Kronstadt, page 1, should read Kronshtadt.
2. Malaya Isjora, pages 2 and 13, should read Malaya Izhora.
3. Komendantura should read Komendatura throughout.
4. Buro Propuskov, page 6, should read Byuro Propuskov.
5. Dezjurniy, page 10, should read Dezhurniy.

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COUNTRY : USSR (Leningrad Oblast)

DATE DISTR. 15 SEPT. 53

SUBJECT : Site Layout and Security Measures at Lomonosov NO. OF PAGES 14
Branch of NII 400PLACE
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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

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INTRODUCTION

1. The Menshikov Castle, site of the Lomonosov Branch of NII 400, is situated approximately one kilometer southwest (10 minutes walk) of Lomonosov (5955 N-2946 E), formerly known as Oranienbaum, a small town of about 20,000 inhabitants. Lomonosov is located about 30 kilometers west of Leningrad.
2. The castle is built on flat grounds approximately three kilometers from the south shore of the Gulf of Finland. It is surrounded on all sides by a wooded area known as the Menshikov Park. This park, formerly owned by the Menshikov family, is now public property. The area of the castle and grounds utilized by the Branch, see page 137 comprises approximately 300 x 200 meters. The castle is built in baroque style and has the shape of a quadrate with the southwest side completely open. In the northeast, the facade of the main building overlooks the waters of the Gulf of Finland and in clear weather the island of Krenstadt, home base of the Soviet Baltic fleet, can be seen from the grounds surrounding the castle. A large staircase with balustrades and railings leads down from the front of the castle to a football (soccer) field and children's playgrounds, used as recreation grounds by the nearby communities. The facade of the castle

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consists of three parts built somewhat in an angular fashion. A massive center structure, two stories high, is adjoined by two smaller, narrow wings on both sides and flanked by two massive towers at the corners, each two stories high, crowned with cupolas eight to ten meters high. [See points 1 and 2 below for a detailed description of the towers.] The walls of the buildings are stone and are painted in white and yellow colors. All roofs in the castle area are covered with red painted sheet metal plates. A great many short chimneys could be seen on the castle's roof tops. The two side wings, each about 50 meters in length and 10 meters wide, are connected to both corner towers. These wings contained a great many technical offices and workshops occupied by all three groups of the German specialists. On both sides of the large yard in the back of the castle, there are two long one-story buildings parallel to each other and separated from the main castle by a center street leading from the northeast to the northwest gate [points 36 and 37, page 13]. These two buildings [points 45 and 46, page 13] were formerly used as the castle's stables and only recently were converted (1946-1947) into housing units to serve as homes for the German and Soviet employees working at the castle. There were approximately 20 family-type apartments in each of the buildings. Apartments which were available to the Soviet personnel were generally occupied by the castle's administrative officials. The majority of the Soviet employees, however, lived in the town of Lomonosov and in the vicinity of the castle. Several of the German families and bachelors were obliged to share apartments due to shortage of living space. As for the former interior residential part of the castle, it can be assumed that some of the larger living rooms were partitioned in one way or other into smaller units and converted into workshops, laboratories, and additional office space. The yard and the open outside area northwest of the castle contained a number of smaller buildings which served to house some of the auxiliary units of the Branch. The nearest railroad station is located in Lomonosov. A double track electric rail line connects this town with Leningrad. Employees residing in and around the castle were obliged to walk for about 20 minutes in order to reach the railroad station in Lomonosov.

MENSHIKOV CASTLE AREA--SITE LAYOUT

3. This area comprises approximately 300 x 200 meters. Although the shape and form of the castle, surrounding buildings, and fences were reconstructed to the best of my ability, many of the features of the area are in reality not as symmetrical as depicted on the sketch [see page 13]. The corner towers and the balustrades (points 1, 2, and 3) have a variety of architectural designs peculiar to the style of the era and could not well be shown in the drawing. The southwest road running along the rear area of the castle is not a straight road as shown on the chart. It bends slightly inward towards the castle's yard, thus changing the line of the iron fence (point 56). The road running along the front of the football field has a few turns and finally cuts sharply to the northeast in the direction of Lomonosov. Beginning north and northwest from this road the grounds form a steady decline towards the shores of the Gulf, which is approximately three kilometers from the castle. Directly facing the center of the castle is an artificial canal which in former times used to run as far as the front steps of the balustrade. It now terminates in front of the northeast road, Malaya Isjora - Lomonosov.

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Point 1Northwest Tower

This is a two-story, massive, tower-type structure of stone, approximately 20 to 25 meters high. This includes the large bulb-shaped (onion) cupola about eight to ten meters high. The roof of the cupola was covered with red-painted sheet-metal (tin). The lower floor windows were protected with iron bar frames. Both towers (points 1 and 2) as well as the high cupola of the church in Lomonosov, which is similar to those of the castle's, are prominent landmarks in the Lomonosov area. Each floor in the tower contained an immense hall without partitions. The Torpedo Technical Department, Lawitschka Group occupied points 1, 33, and part of 34. I have no specific details concerning the work performed by this group other than it concerned torpedo propulsion development. The area occupied by the above-mentioned points was off limits to personnel of groups II and III.

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Point 2Southeast Tower

This tower has identical characteristics as described above (point 1). The two large halls on both floors were occupied by personnel of groups II and III comprising the High and Low Frequency Technical Department headed by Moskalenko. The Ultra Sound Laboratory, whose chief was ORLOV, was located on the ground floor. The top floor contained the design office for both groups II and III.

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Point 3Balustrades and Staircase

The balustrades with wide stone stairs and railings lead down approximately eight to ten meters from the front of the castle to the football field and children's playgrounds. The lower windows of the castle's center building are also barred from the outside by iron frames. there were no entrances or exits in the front buildings of the castle.

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Point 4Bookkeeping Office

The bookkeeping office for all Soviet and German personnel was located here.

Point 5Office of the Chief BookkeeperPoint 6Planning SectionPoint 7Office of the Deputy Director

This office was jointly occupied by SMIRNOV and KOKRYAKOV

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- Point 8 Typist's Office 50X1-HUM
- Point 9 Office of the Technical Director 50X1
- Point 10 Safe-Room
Security room for storing and safeguarding classified materials. No other details.
- Point 11 Technical Workshop
Workshop for experimental assignments. It contained a number of boring, metal cutting, and metal bending machines. No Germans worked there.
- Point 12 Office of the Chief Mechanic
This was the office of the chief mechanic who supervised all workshops of the High and Low Frequency Technical Department.
- Point 13 Lathe and Milling Workshop
Workshop for Groups II and III. Two lathes and two milling machines were installed in this room. No Germans worked there.
- Point 14 Tank-Room for Underwater Sound Experiments
The tank in this room was 10 meters long, five meters wide and three to four meters deep. The walls and bottom were of concrete. For sound absorption, the walls were covered with wooden cones. 50X1-HUM 50X1
- Point 15 Public Toilets
- Point 16 Hallways and Corridors
- Point 17 Office of MOSKALENKO. Head of the High and Low Frequency Technical Department
- Point 18 Technical Translator's Office
The staff of the technical translators did not necessarily stay in this office at all times. They worked individually in various offices within the Branch. This room also contained a steel safe, where designs, drawings, and other miscellaneous reports were kept.
- Point 19 Storage Room of Measuring Instruments
This was a storeroom where the various measuring instruments were kept for issue to the Soviet and German technicians. ANDREYEVA was in charge.
- Point 20 Photo-Printing Room (Lichtpausraum)
- Point 21 Instruments Repair Workshop
This workshop was under the supervision of the storage room (point 19). Hermann GRAHMUELLER, Master Electro-Mechanic, was the only German who worked in the workshop.

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- Point 22 Small Storeroom
Electric parts and supplies.
- Point 23 Workroom of KOLL and HEINZERLING
- Point 24 Low Sound Laboratory
This room was part of the Low Sound Laboratory, which was located in three separate rooms (points 24, 26, and 29). One coil winding machine was available in this room. No Germans worked there.
- Point 25 Corridor
- Point 26 Low Sound Laboratory
JASCHKE and I worked in this room. The shaking table was located in this room.
- Point 27 Office of Lt. KORCH, Chief of Low Sound Laboratory
[redacted] 2/
- Point 28 Small Storeroom
Radio and electric supplies.
- Point 29 Low Sound Laboratory
Dipl. Ing. KOLL, HEINZERLING, JOHN, and GRAF worked in this room.
- Point 30 Pay Office
This room was part of the administrative set-up but was seldom used. It was used once or twice a month during pay periods.
- Point 31 Ground and Top Floor Halls and Stairs
- Point 32 Precision Instrument Workshop and Library
This part of the wing is two stories high and adjoins the high portal gate (point 37). The lower floor contained a small precision instruments workshop. The upper floor housed a technical and general library attended by one Soviet female employee.
- Point 33 Workshops and Laboratories Occupied by Group I (Lawitschka) (For details see Point 1 above).
- Point 34 Laboratories and Technical Offices of Group I (Lawitschka)
Part of this wing had two stories. The entire ground floor was occupied by the Lawitschka group. The upper floor contained several family type apartments of Soviet naval personnel. The division of the rooms in this wing is similar to that shown in the administrative part of the castle (points 4 to 13). [redacted]
[redacted] 2/

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Point 35Center Building

The castle's center building is a massive two-story structure approximately 30 x 45 meters. It contains a number of large reception and living rooms suitable for meetings and theater performances. This part of the castle was always occupied by the Soviet Naval administration.

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During the period of the OTB administration (1947 - 1948), these halls were frequently used for recreational purposes. During the years 1948 to 1953, the navy detachment working at the castle had a number of naval guards posted at various entrances to the center building and quarters. A special pass was required for entry to this part of the castle. The pass was probably issued by one of the naval officers.

Point 36Northwest Gate

This is a high massive wrought iron gate, approximately five to six meters high. It is covered by a ten meter portal connecting workshops and laboratories (point 33) with housing units of Soviet personnel (point 46). This gate was seldom used and was kept closed at all times. Guards were posted there 24 hours a day.

Point 37Southeast Gate - Main Entrance

This was also a massive wrought iron gate, approximately five to six meters high, covered by a portal 10 meters long and about 10 meters high. A wooden gate, three to four meters high, (point 37a) blocked the entrance through this gate into the castle's yard. Both gates were guarded 24 hours a day on a four-hour shift schedule. Employees residing outside the castle area could enter the castle only through this point.

Point 38Komendantura and Pass Office

This part of the long building (point 45) housing units of German personnel, was two stories high. The height corresponded with those of points 31, 32, and the portal of point 37 which is approximately 10 to 12 meters. The ground floor contained the Pass Office (Buro Propuskov) and the Security Section. The komendantura occupied the entire top floor. The komendantura also controlled the entry of visitors into the castle area.

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Point 39Chemical Laboratory - Torpedo Technical Department

This laboratory occupied the second apartment (point 46). No Germans worked there.

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- Point 40 Fire Department
This was a small stone shed, approximately 10 x 10 meters where fire fighting equipment was stored. It was one story high with a red painted metal roof.
- Point 41 Guard Section
This building is about 20 x 20 meters and approximately 10 meters high. It is a wooden structure with a red painted metal roof. This building contained offices and the orderly room of the Guard Section. On the top floor there was a meeting hall and a small party club known as the Red-Corner (Krasniy Ugolok). A television set was available at the club for use of Soviet personnel. One of the rooms on the upper floor was utilized as office of the Housing Administration.
- Point 42 Two Story Wooden Building
The lower floor was used as a rest room for the guards. The top floor contained a storeroom where furniture, housing implements, and cleaning supplies were kept.
- Point 43 Garage
This is a one-story building with a red painted roof of sheet metal.
- Point 44 Main Storeroom
This is a one-story stone building. It served as the main store room where the bulk of electric and mechanical supplies were stored.
- Point 45 German Housing Units
This is a long one-story structure, approximately 150 x 15 meters, six to seven meters high. A line of roof-covered colonades run along the entire length of the building facing the yard.
- Point 46 Soviet Housing Units
This building is identical with point 45. [See paragraph 2 above for further details on points 45 and 46.] All windows in the back of the buildings are barred with iron frames.
- Point 47 Southwest Gate
This is a recently built iron gate, approximately four meters high. It is always closed and probably used as emergency entrance. One of the guards is always on duty at this point.
- Point 48 Power Distribution Station
- Point 49 Explosion Bunker - Torpedo Technical Department
This is a reinforced concrete construction with very thick walls. Half of the bunker is built underground. The bunker was used by personnel of the Torpedo Technical Department for combustion experiments. It is possible that Lawitschka participated in the experiments at one time or other.

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- Point 50 Technical Laboratory - Torpedo Technical Department
This is a two-story stone building, 10 x 20 meters, height unknown. 50X1-HUM
[] It also contained some technical offices. 50X1-HUM
- Point 51 Boiler Room
- Point 52 Open Coal Dump
- Point 53 Service Entrance Gate
- Point 53a Same as Point 53
- Point 54 Fenced-in Area
This area is approximately 100 x 150 meters.
- Point 55 Wooden Fence
This is a massive wooden fence, approximately three meters high. It is built with solid boards and at the top reinforced with barbed wire.
- Point 56 Iron Fence
This is a recently built iron fence with supporting stone posts placed at intervals of six to eight meters. It was reconstructed as an exact replica of the fence which existed before World War II. It runs only along the open side of the yard.
- Point 57 Wire Fence
This fence separates the football field from this wooded part area.
- Point 58 Iron Fence
This fence is located along the road to Lomonosov.
- Point 59 School House
This school was attended by the children of neighboring communities.
- Point 60 Football Field and Playgrounds
- Point 61 Private Dwellings (Adjacent Community)

SECURITY MEASURES

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Physical Security

4. [] the castle area and the work premises inside the castle were well guarded. It would be almost impossible for an outsider to enter the castle without being detected by the guards. The three entrance gates leading to the castle area (points 36, 37, and 47) were at all times well guarded. In addition, there was a walking guard post in the area northwest of the castle (point 54). The northwest and southwest sides of the open area adjoining the Soviet housing units are protected by a massive wooden fence of solid boards, approximately three meters high, reinforced on top with barbed wire running along its entire length. [] 50X1-HUM
[] the wooden fence which

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formerly ran along the open side of the yard (near point 47), was recently replaced by a solid iron fence (see point 56 in site layout description). The walls of the main building and those of the side wings and housing units along the outside streets formed a natural security barrier around the castle. There were no other fences within the perimeter of the castle area. All lower floor windows facing the outside around the castle are protected with iron bar frames. At night, the front of the castle (point 3), the yard, and dark corners along fences were strongly illuminated with a number of floodlights covering practically every dark spot within the castle area. [redacted]

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[redacted] There were no watchtowers visible around the castle. The lower floor windows of offices located inside the castle area, as personnel, security, guard sections, etc., were also provided with iron bar frames. Steel safes and cabinets were available in several important offices. After working hours, all doors of important rooms, laboratories, etc., were sealed for the night. The seal consisted of a piece of string attached to the door and door frame with plasticine (gum) and stamped or pressed [redacted]. Several doors inside the working premises were supported with iron bars and steel plates. The physical security and guard system must have been the joint responsibility of the security and guard sections. In turn, both may have been responsible to the technical director or personnel section.

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Guards

5. The castle's guard detachment was known to be composed of about 12 to 15 male and female guards. The guard section and detachment were headed by KALININ. There were apparently four to five posts guarded on a 24-hour daily schedule. The known guarded objects were three gates (points 36, 37, and 47), a walking guard in the area (point 54), and a guard within the castle's work premises. The guards did not wear uniforms nor any special insignias. They were armed with rifles and pistols. Each guard presumably pulled a straight four-hour guard shift. Average ages of the guards ranged between 20 and 45. The guard section's orderly room was located in the yard (point 41).

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[redacted] The duties of the guards also included the checking of passes and personnel during entry and exit.

Pass Control System

6. The first installation pass was issued to us in May or June of 1948, after NII 400 assumed the administration of the castle. No installation passes were in use during the period 1946 - 1948 while under the OTB. The passes were issued to us by the personnel section without extensive preparations. [redacted] only required to report to the personnel office for picture taking. Subsequently, each year, the passes were called in for renewal. For this purpose, new pictures of the personnel were taken each consecutive year. The installation pass was valid only as a means of identification for entry into the working part of the castle. The employees never carried their passes after working hours. The passes were kept overnight at the pass office (point 38). During lunch hours and every time a worker had to leave the installation, the pass had to be turned into the pass office. The entry of the German specialists to their

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respective offices and workshops was further controlled by the fact that each individual pass contained the number of the group designation as I, II, or III. [redacted] the pass system (work pass) was controlled by the personnel section through the pass office. 50X1-HUM

Control of Visitor's Passes

7. The issuance of temporary passes to visitors was controlled by the komendantura and not by the pass office. The latter handled the issue and control of permanent (work) passes only. Visitors desiring to enter the castle were required to register with the clerk on duty (DEZJURNIY) at the komendantura (point 38). Visitors unknown to the administration were not permitted to enter the grounds without an escort. Instead, they were usually escorted to the desired person or office by a guard or one of the employees. Germans working in Leningrad, when visiting friends at the castle, were also required to obtain a visitor's pass from the komendantura. Those reporting to the castle without an escort from their respective plant or institute, were refused entry. [redacted] a temporary pass consisted of a square white piece of paper which contained such information as the entry and exit time, name of visitor, section or person to be visited, and date and signature of the issuing authority. 50X1-HUM

Description of Installation Pass

8. The installation (work) pass [redacted] 50X1-HUM consisted of an oblong, medium weight piece of 50X1-HUM cardboard, folded in the middle and approximately five centimeters wide, 15 centimeters in length when in open position. The back of the pass was covered with a red cotton type (calico) material which was glued or pasted on to the cardboard. The inside of the pass was a light-blue color containing no other markings than those [redacted] previously described [redacted] There 50X1-HUM was only one type of pass for Soviet and German employees alike.

Identification Tags

9. [redacted] Soviet or German employees of the Lomonosov 50X1-HUM Branch did not wear any type of identification tags during or off duty hours.

Periodic Searches of Employees

10. Periodic searches of the employees passing through the work entrance of the castle and the main gate (point 37) were conducted by the guards. The employees seldom carried briefcases, handbags, and similar paraphernalia. The guards were primarily concerned with preventing the removal from the castle of tools, instruments, and various electrical and radio supplies.

Procedure of Applying for Work

11. The German deportees were not required to apply for work at the NII 400 nor the OTB. Soviet nationals were presumably required to apply for work at the Personnel Section where they would be interviewed by KOFKIN, Personnel Chief, or one of his assistants. [redacted] 50X1-HUM

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Informers for the MGB

12.

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[redacted] there was an air of mistrust prevailing among the specialists who began to suspect one another. It is entirely possible that some of the Germans were forced by some unfortunate circumstance to become involved with the MGB--for instance, by maintaining friendship with Soviet girls.

Classification and Protection of Working Materials

13.

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[redacted] working papers, drawings, reports and other written materials were not usually put away in safes but were put in drawers of our working desks and in cabinets. It is possible that the procedure of safeguarding working materials in other sections of the Branch was on a stricter basis.

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[redacted] no employee could remove work papers from the Branch when leaving the working premises. The Soviets made [redacted] feel that everything [redacted] worked on at the Branch was of a secret nature and [redacted] therefore considered all [redacted] written work classified.

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Identification of Individual Work

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Upon completion of a written report, [redacted] turned it over to Elizabeth JASCHKE, a secretary-stenographer, who maintained a numbering and logging-in system for all groups. After the log-in procedure, she would then forward the document to the technical translation office which, in turn, would resubmit it to the respective technical section. [redacted] identified [redacted] reports and other written materials with [redacted] full name. The translated Russian text of [redacted] work never carried the name of the German author, but was usually forwarded to NII 400 under a signature of one of the department chiefs.

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Civil Defense Preparations

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15.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] In December 1952 or January 1953, approximately five or six normal size loudspeakers of about 20 watts were installed on the roofs of the castle and on a few masts located within the castle's yard.

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[REDACTED] no practical use was made of these loudspeakers.

It was said that these loudspeakers were to be used for the transmission of regular broadcasting programs of the Leningrad radio station and possibly for air-raid warnings. The loudspeakers [REDACTED] in the town of Lomonosov were also used for the announcement of general and political news and for musical programs.

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INFLUENCE OF THE COMMUNIST PARTY

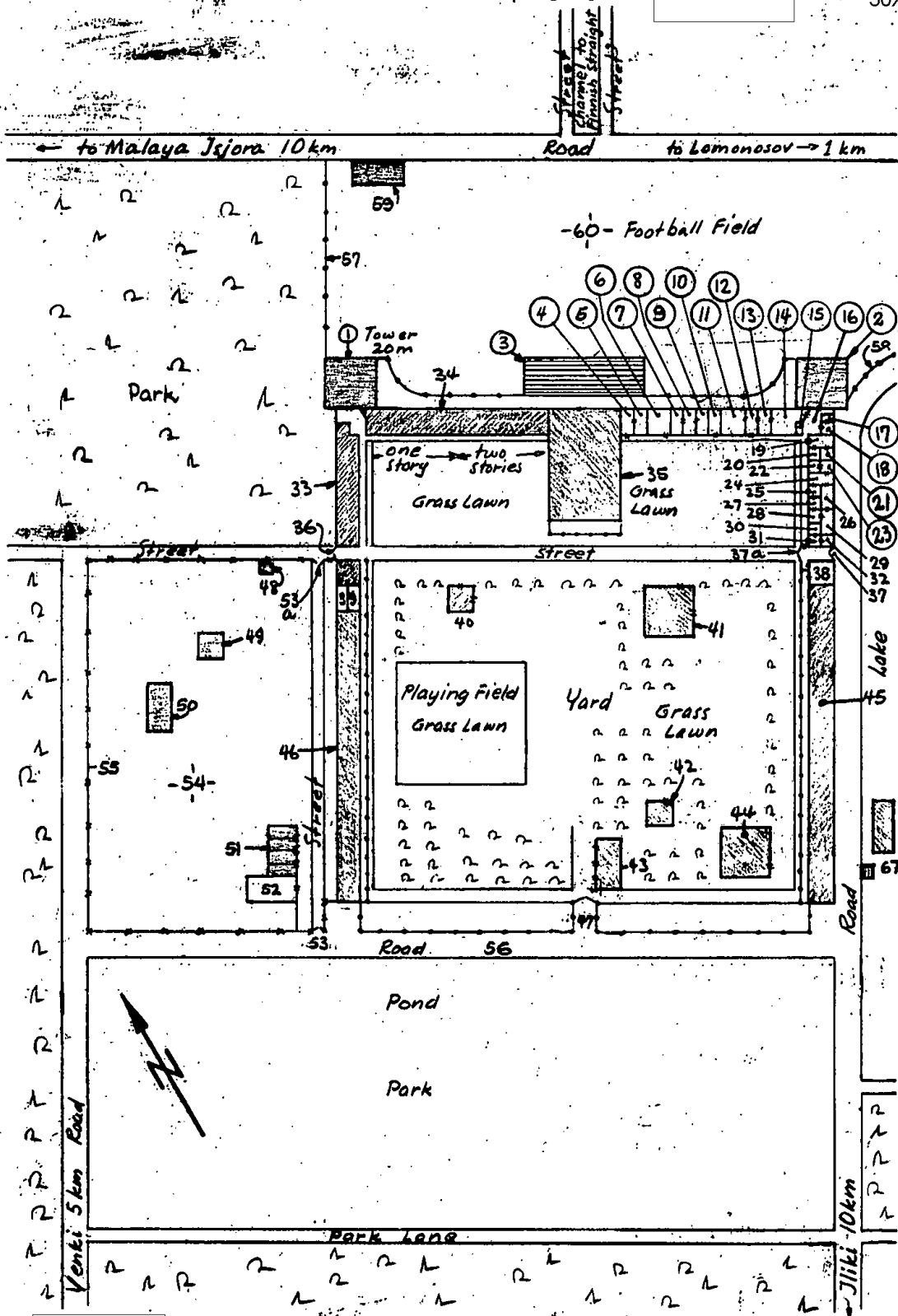
16. Weekly meetings were held for Soviet personnel of the various sections at which, in addition to the discussions of political topics and policies of the Branch, questions of behaviour and relations to be maintained with the German specialists were apparently also touched upon. It was interesting to observe the immediate reaction of the Soviets after each meeting. They would assume a secretive and reserved attitude towards the Germans which would last for a few days, after which time the relations between most of them and the Germans would again improve. Therefore new meetings would be called. Main personalities who conducted the meetings and apparently exerted party influence on the others were MAKSIMOV, Technical Director, Party member; and ANDREYEVA, Instruments Issue Store, Party member and trade union functionary.

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Sketch of MENSHIKOV CASTLE SCALE 1=2000

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